before t if so, when and where t To suppose that the Republicars of Ohio would nominate by acclamation a man for Senator whom they did not know to be honest is sin-ply an insult to them, which they will resent next Pail by the largest majority for the Republican ticket given these many years."

given these many years."

Did Garfield seek the Obio Senatorship in 1877, when John Sherman went into Hayes's Cabinet, and was he not defeated by Stanley Matthews!"

"No, he was not defeated. I was a member of the Assembly at the time, and I think Garfield could have been elected had he consented to run. He was the first choice of three-fourths enough voles to have nominated him, and the second choice of many others."

Why, then, did he withdraw?

"He didn't exactly withdraw, for he had never ac-

Why, then, did he withdraw?"

"He didn't exactly windraw, for he had never actually consented to be a candidate. We urred him to be, but he never absolutely consented, and finally he perempter by refused; it was understood to be to please the Fresident, who boped Garfield might be made Speaker of the House, and I suppose so strengthen the party in Congress. It was fortunate for Garfield that he did not get the unexpired term. It went to Stanley Matthews, and when he term was up the Lexislature was D mocratic, and Frealdeth succeeded him. By wolling, Garfield got the succession from Thurnau."

"What a cent the story that Garfield drew his back salary and held it ustil he communicated with his friends in his district, and then upon their advice, and after the Convention had asked him to resign, tursed it into the Treasury ?"

"It is purely a campaign libel. That charge was one

friends in his district, and then upon their advice, and after the Convention had asked him to resign, turned it into the Treasury I?

"It is puriely a campaign libel. That charge was entirely districted in the canvass of 1874. Gardield never drew out his money at all. It stood to his credit in the aspropriation account, \$4.548, I time, and Gardield gave mitter to the sergeant at arms not to draw this back may, but to close the account and leave the money in the Treasury. This appeared before the Convention referred to was held, and he could not have been influenced by the action of this Convention. The money was never drawn out at all, but was transferred from the appropriation account into the general funds of the Treasury, and thus pixed forever beyond Gardield's control, by Gardield's own order. The story that Gardield asked the advice of his friends in his district before covering the money into the Treasury is simply ridiculous."

"Was this Convention which asked him to resign called for the purpose of passing judgment on Gardield".

"By no means, it was not a district Convention at all. It was a county Convention, held in one of the five counties of his district, called, I think, to select delegates to a State nominating Convention; and it so happened that Gardield's enemies had a majority in it, and they forced through a resolution demanding his resignation. The whole proceeding was unwarranted, and it created unce bindignation in the county when the settion of the Convention became known. The next year this county are Gardield as the majority, and most of these same persons have since given up their opposition to Gardield a quarreled meaning his resignation." Is Gardield a quarreled meaning his resignation is district in the countrary. He is always ready to defend himself when attacked, but he never seeks a quarrel.

his power to average himself on his opponents to his district?"

"Quite the contrary. He is always ready to defend himself when attacked, but he never seeks a quarrel. He never attempts to manipulate cancuses, or to interfere in any way with the party machinery. He doesn't bother himself with any such things. He is what you might call a very high-toned man. He is too independent to seek office. I do not suppose he ever asked anybody to support him for any office in his life. The office has always sought him. It was so when he went to the Assembly m 1859. He was nominated for Concress in 1862 without his knowledge or consent, whilst he was in the Army, He was made United States Senator last Winter without any solicitation on his part; and the Presidential nomination came in the same way. He is a warm-hearted man, devoted to his friends, but generous toward his enemies. His soul is too great to hold petty spite or malice. I have known men who have done him no smail personal injury go to him in a strait and ask his assistance, avowing regret for what they had done, and he helped them willingly. To use his own words, on one such occasion, 'I must confess that I am a very poor haier."

"Is Garfield regarded as a wealthy man in his dis-

Is Garfield regarded as a wealthy man in his dis-"Is Garneid regarded as a weartay man in massestrict?"

"Far from it. He is in what one might style comfortable circumstances. He owns a small farm in the district, and a plain house in Washington. A man who has
been in public life at Washington. A man who has
been in public life at Washington for eighteen years
with Garfield's opportunities could have been worth a
fortune had he been dishonest. The fact that he is comparatively poor to-day, with no wasteful habits of extravagance in person or in his family, is the strongest
proof his constituents want of his perfect integrity.
All the mud machines in the Democratic pariy—and
their name is legion—can never make the Republicans
of the XIXth Onle District waver in their fath in the
perfect honesty and unimpeachable character of James
A. Garlield."

"You seem to be enthusiastle for Garfield."

A. Garfield."

"You seem to be entiusiastic for Garfield."

"Why not? All XIXth District men are. We know him best admire him most. They call Hancock the superb! Now, if you wish to see something ready superb, furt watch the magnifeent majority which Garfield" district will roll up for the Republican ticket next November."

A BRAVE AND INDUSTRIOUS RACE. GENERAL GARFIELD'S PURE NEW-ENGLAND BLOOM -SOLOMON AND HIS DESCENDANTS-FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE WEST-BARD STRUGGLES IN A NEW COUNTRY-THE DEATH OF THE GENERAL'S FATHER.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG.] MENTOR, Onto, July 4.—Probably it was the rather German-looking face of General Carfield that led a German paper in St. Louis to trace for him a Teutonic ancestry by an angenious etymological study of hisname. What his forefathers were in remote times nobody knows, for the household traditions, like those of most New-England families, do not go beyond the Atlantic. The name seems to be broadly English enough, in spite of the possibility of its being a corruption of Garfelder. or Gerbefelder, to be followed back to an Anglo-Saxon source, and we shall doubtless hear before long of an abundance of remote English cousins ready to claim kinship with the Republican candi-Presidency to broaden a man's family ties. But whether the original stock be Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic, the American offshoot is as free from any foreign grafts as the purest Puritan blood of New England.

On both his father's and his mother's side General Garfield comes of a line of New-England ancestry. The first of the American Garffelds was Edward, who came from Chester, England, to Massachusetts Bay as early as 1630, and settled at Watertown. The General's great-grandiather, Solomon Garfield. beyond whom the family records do not go, was married in 1766 to Sarah Stimpson, a widew, with children by her first husband, and went to live in the town of Weston, Massachusetts. Abraham Garfield, a brother of Solomon, was in the fight at Concord Bridge, and was one of the signers of the affidavits sent to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia to prove that the British were also aggressors in that affair and fired twice before the patriots replied. It seems that the skirmish was regarded somewhat as if it had been a case of assault and battery, and the patriots were desirous of justifying themselves by showing that the other fellows began the fight. After the Revolutionary War closed there was a large emigration from Massachusetts into the wilderness of Central New-York. Solomon Garfield packed his household goods upon a wagon, joined the "movers," and went to Otsego County. He bought wild land in the

One of Solomon Garfield's sons, Thomas, was the grandfather of General Garneld. He grew up in Worcester, married Asenath Hill, worked hard on a stony farm, had four children, Polly, Betsey, Abram and Thomas, and died at thirty (when his youngest son, Abram, was two years old) of smallpox, which be contracted during a journey be made to Albany with a load of produce. His son, Abram, born in 1799, was bound out to James Stone, a relative on his mother's side. At the age of fifteen he left his guardian and went to Madrid, St. Lawrence County, New-York, where he worked by the month on a farm for three years. A few years later, when eighteen years old, he made his way to Newburg. Ohio, where he got employment chopping and clearing land. His guardian's wife was an aunt of Eliza Bailon, the girl whom he was afterward to marry. The mother of Eliza moved from Richmond, New-Hampshire, with her family, after the death of her husband, and her children and the Garfield children got their education in the same district school-

township of Worcester, and reared a family of fi-

children-Thomas, Solomon, Hannah. Rebecca and

house in Worcester Township. Eliza Ballou's father was a cousin of Hosea Ballou, the founder of Universalism in this country. Eliza was born in 1801. The Ballous are of Huguenot origin, and are directly descended from Maturin Ballou, who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and with other French Protestants joined Roger Williams's colony in Rhode Island, the only American colony founded on the basis of full religions liberty. The gift of quence is undoubtedly derived by General Garfield from the Ballous, who were a race of preach-

When Eliza's oldest brother, James, was eighteen, he got what was called in New-York at that time the "Ohio fever," and persuaded his mother to sell the scanty possessions of the family in Otsego County and move to the new State with the three younger children. They left Worcester in 1814, followed the Susquehanna Valley down to Harrisburg, then turned westward across the mountains, and, crossing the Ohio River at Wheeling, reached Perry Township, about ten miles from Zanesville, Muskingum County, at the end of the

In 1820 Abram Garfield, then lacking a few months of his majority, left Newburg, Ohio, to join his old Otsego neighbors near Zanesville. He was a tall, robust young fellow, of very much the

same type as his famous son, but a handsomer man, according to the verdict of his wife. He had a sunny, genial temper, like most men of great physical strength, was a great favorite with his associates, and was a natural leader and master of the rude characters with whom he was thrown in his forest-clearing work and his later labors in building the Ohio Canal. His education was confined to a few terms in the Worcester district school, and the only two specimens of his writing extant show that it was not thorough enough to give him much knowledge of the science of orthography. He was fond of reading, but the hard life of a poor man in a new country gave him little time to read books, if he had had the money to buy them. The weekly newspapers and a few volumes borrowed from neighbors formed his intellectual diet. It was only natural that the stout, nandsome young man should speedily fail in love with his old schoolmate Eliza, at whose mother's home in Muskingun County he was warmly welcomed. She was a slender girl, short of stature, with blue eyes and fair hair like his own, active, healthy, industrious, trained in all household labors, expert at the spinning wheel and the loom, and able, in spite of her delicate looking frame, to lend a vigorous hand to help her brothers in the barvest-field, as girls used to do in the pioneer days. In a word, she was just the wife for a young fellow like Abram Garfield, who had his way to make in the world.

Short courtships and early marriages were the rule in those days. Life was too serious and labortous to spend much time in love-making. On the 3d of February, 1820, Abram Garfield and Eliza Ballou were married in the village of Zanesville, by a Jusof the Peace named Richard H. Hogan. The bridegroom lacked nine months of being twenty-one years of age, and the bride was only eighteen. They went to Newburg, Cuyahoga County, Ohio-now a part of the City of Cleveland-and began life in a small log house on a new farm of eighty acres. In January, 1821, their first child, Mehetabel, was born. In October, 1822, Thomas was born, and Mary in October, 1824. In 1826, the family removed to New-Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, where the father had a contract to construct three miles of canal. Men who worked for him are still living and remember his great strength and energy and his remarkable control over the force of workmen in his employ. Three years were were spent in New-Philadelphia. In 1827, the fourth child, James B., was bern. This was the the only one of the children that the parents lost. He died in 1830, after the family returned to the lake country. In January, 1830, Abram went to Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, where lived Amos Boynton, his half brother-the son of his mother by her second husband-and bought eighty acres of land at \$2 an acre. The county was nearly all wild, and the new farm had to be carved out of the forest. Boynton purchased at the same time a tract of the same size adjoining, and the two families lived together for a few weeks in a log house built by the joint labors of the men. Soon a second cabin was reared across the road. The dwelling of the Garfields was built after the standard pattern of the houses of poor Onio tarmers in that day. Its walls were of logs, its roof was of shingles split with an axe, and its floor of rude thick planking split out of tree trunks with a wedge and maul. It had only a single room, at one end of which was the big cavernous chimney, where the cooking was done and at the other a bed. The younger children slept in a trundle-bed which was pushed under the bed stead of their parents in the day-time to get it on of the way, for there was no room to spare; the older ones climbed a ladder to the loft under the steep roof. In this house James A. Garfield was born, November 19, 1831.

The father worked hard early and late to clear his land and plant and gather his crops. No man in all the region around could wield an axe like him. Fenced fields soon took the place of the forest; an orehard was planted, a barn built, and the family was full of hope for the future, when death re was full of hope for the future, when death removed its strong support. One day in May, 1833, a fire broke out in the woods, and Abram Garfield, after hearing his blood and exerting his strength to deep the flames from his fences and fields, sat down to rest where a cold wind blew, and was seized with a violent sore throat. A country doctor put a blister on his neck, which had the effect of choking him to death. Just before he died, pointing to his children, he said to his wife: "Eliza, I have planted four sapings in these woods. I leave them to your care." He was buried in a corner of a wheat-field on his farm.

James, the baby, was eighteen months old at the time. His mother remembers that the father, a few days before he died, was reading a volume of Pintarch's Lives and holding the box on one knee, the James had just begun to say "paya" and "mamma."

days before he died, was reading a volume of Pintarch's Lives and holding the boy on one knee. James had just began to say "papa" and "mamma" and the two words were his whole vocabulary. Stopping his reading a moment to listen to the child's prattle, the father said: "Say Plütarch, James." The boy pronounced the word plainly, and repeated it several times. "Eliza," said the father, "this boy will be a great scholar some day."

The loss of the father threw the family into great distress. They were in debt, and there scened no way out of their trouble but to give up the horsestond. The neighbors advised the mother to break up the family, find hemes for the older children, and get some sort of employment to support herself and the baby, but she determined to make an effort to keep the household together. Thomas, the oldest boy, was ten years old, and soon become the main stay of the family. He was a brave, affectionate, industrious lad, staiwart of frame, and devoted to his mother and the younger children. Plifty acres of the farm were sold to pay the debts, and on the remain 'ng thirty Mrs. Garfield managed by the hardess toil and the closest economy to rear her family. Thomas did not marry until he was thirty, when James had got his education and begun his career, and the load of toverty had been lifted from the mother. He now lives in Michigan. The two sisters are married and live in Salem in this State.

Abram Garfield was a Whig in politics, and a great admirer of Henry Clay. He joined the Dissiples Church with his wife soon after his marriage, and not long after the denomination was formed, under the influence of the preaching of Alexander Camp-

not long after the denomination was formed, under ce of the preaching of Alexander Cam the influence of the preaching of Alexander Campbell. Of the home life of the Garfields after his death and the childhood and early education of James I will write in another letter.

E. V. 8.

# ROAT RACES

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 6 .- The race be tween the eight-pared freshman crews of Harvard and Columbia Colleges will be rowed upon the Thames course on Wednesday. During the past eight days both crews have been in training here, and are now in excellent condition, save for the indisposition of Chapman, the Harvard stroke, who has been ill since Sunday. Bancroft, the coach and old university stroke, sat in Chap man's place during the practice pull on Monday morning The members of the Harvard crew average 19 years 1564 pounds, and 5 feet 10 inches each in height, against 1812 years, 1431e pounds, and 5 feet 91e inches each in height of the Columbia crew. The race will be rowed in paper shells exactly alike, weighing 250 pounds, and 58 feet long. It promises to be closely contested and exciting. The odds were in favor of Har vard, but that crew having lost Curtis, stroke, through a broken bone in the fluger, and Chapman, the presen a broken bone in the chances of Columbia are much bet-ter, and the betting has changed accordingly.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 6.—In the State Regatta to-day, the Rives crew of the University of Virginia won the four-oared gig race, the Potomac of George tow the four-oared shell race and the Roberts single

# PIGEON SHOOTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., July 6 .- One of the most int-resting pigeon shooting events of the season took place to-day on the grounds of the Long Branch Gur Club at this place. The coutest was for the cup, valued at \$250, offered by the Long Branch Gun Club for teams of four from any club. There were nearly a dozen cutries, but to-day the contest was narrowed down to four clubs—the Remington Gun Club of Philadelphia; the Philadelphia Gun Club the New-York Gun Club and the Long the New-York Gun Club and the Long Branch Gun Club. The conditions were teams of four each, 50 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham (English) Club rifles, use of both barrels, the winning club to be known as the "Cham-pion Club," and to become owners of the cup. The cup was won by the Remington Club, the score being as fol-lows: Remington Gun Club, 71; New-York Gun Club, 64; Long Branch Gun Club, 61; Philadelphia Gun Club, 50.

# AN ALLEGED SWIMMING MATCH.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 6 .- The swimming match between Henry Monroe, of Troy, Penn., and George H. Wade, of New-York, yesterday was called at o'clock. The course was one mile, from Long Point to Bemis Point. Monroe took the lead at the start. Wade soon drew up abreast. On nearing the starts boat Mon-roe drew to the from and won by three longths in 24 minutes 19 seconds. The local newspapers will eav that Wade could have won if he had tried. It is the general opinion that the race was not a fair one.

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE CENSUS RETURNS. PLAN FOR THEIR BETTER PUBLICATION-THE CHARGES THAT THE RETURNS FROM THE SOUTH ARE BEING HELD FOR FRAUDULENT REVISION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 6 .- General Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, has devised a plan for the publication of the result of the work of his bureau, which will make it much more easily available for the varied wants to which it will be applied than it could be if published in the usual form of public documents. Each one of the important subjects of inquiry will be published in a volume by itself. These will be of quarto form, so that they may be bound together if Congress should so direct. They will also be published in pocket editions for the use of business men.

Among the subjects which will be treated in this way are the statistics of gold and silver, iron building, stone, railroads, life insurance, fire insurance, cotton , cereals, and pauperism and erime.

It is expected that much larger editions of certain volumes will be required than of others, and the chief advantage of adopting this plan of publication will be found in its economical availability for this

The fact that the census of nearly all the Northern cities has been published, while that of only two or three cities of the South has yet been given, has revived the suspicious that returns from the South are being held for purposes of frandulent revision. There is no ground for suspiciou. The law does not require the returns to be completed before the end of the present month, and there is an explanation of the tardiness of Southern numerators as compared with those of the North. The township system of geographical division in the North has enabled the enumerators to know with more definiteness the limits within which they were to act, while the greater density of the population has facilitated their operations.

Any comprehensive attempts to falsify the returns from any section would require the collusion of a vast number of agents, and could not, for that reason, be successfully earried out. Northern cities has been published, while that of

#### A CENSUS OF THE INDIANS. THE WORK TO BE UNDER THE CONTROL OF MAJOR POWELL-THE PREPARATION OF SCHEDULES. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, July 6.—General Walker has placed the task of attempting to procure full census statis ties of Indians not taxed to Major Powell and his assistants, who are working under the Smithsonian Institution. Colonel Garrick Mallery, of the army, is now engaged in preparing a special set of schedules for recording Indian statistics. These will embrace heads calculated to set out all mate rial facts of the Indian situation, and the condition of each tribe. Colonel Mallery has made a close study of the American Indians, and is well fitted to prepare schedules which shall cover all the more prominent features of Indian life, and bring out many points in the line of his researches which

many points in the line of its rescarcies which will be both new and interesting.

This is an important matter in many respects. Hitherto all estimates for the purchase of Indian supplies have been based upon the supposed number of Indians in each tribe, but there is ground for the belief that the number h is been wastly overstated in respect of many tribes, and that large sums have been wasted in consequence. n wasted in consequence

#### THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT. AN OPINION BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL -- THE PRESIDENT HAS THE FOWER TO FILL VACANCIES

NOT FILLED BY THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, July 6. - Attorney-General Devens has given an opinion on the power of the Prea-dent during a recess of Congress to appoint persons to vacancies occurring either during the recess or during the session of the Senate, and appointments for which the senate may have fatled to confirm. The opinion was elicited by a letter from Secretary Sherman relative to the appointment of John F. Hartranft Collecto at Philadelphia. It is addressed to Secretary Sherman

and is as follows:

Sir: Your letter of the 17th inst. informs me that the commission of A. B. Tutton, as Collector of the Port of Pollode phila, expired on the 31st of May hast, while the Senate was in Session; that the President with the Senate addormed on the 16th inst, without sering pen said nomination. It further inforces me that the President has now, under Section 1,700 of the Revised distincts, appointed said Hartman to fill the vacancy in aid office, and that the commission of said Hartmant, igned by the President, is now presented for you to ountersign. Lassume, of course, that this is a commission of the character contemplated by the Constitution, then vacancies "may haupen during the recess of the enate," and is to expire by its terms at the end of its ext session.

Senate, and is to explice by he terms at the case of its next session.

The question presented by you properly divides itself into two inquiries, namely, what is the Constitutional authority of the President to act upon vacancies in office existing during the recess of the Sonate I and, What effect is to be given to the legislation familiarly known as "the Tenure of Office Act" embodied in Section 1.769 of the Revised Statutes! The right given by the Constitution to the President in relation to this addject is in the following words:

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, when shall expire at the end of their next session."

cles that may happen and the shall expire at the cast of granting commissions, which shall expire at the cast of their next session."

The construction of this paragraph was early a subject of consideration. If it was to be understood as limiting the power of the President to fill by his temporary appointment only such vacancies as actually occurred by easily at the Senate had adjourned, it was obvious that many important offices would remain unfilled, and that the public interests might be seriously jeopardized thereby.

that the public interests might be seriously Jeopardized thereby.

It will be found by a brief historical examination of the action of the Executive, that the uniform construction has been that the words," may happen during the recess," are to be considered as equivalent to "may happen to exist during the recess," and that the President is therefore entitled to fill not only Vacancies which have occurred subsequent to the adjournment of the Senute, but also such vacancies as existed during its session which it failed or refused to act upon. After careful examination fam satisfied that not only has the practice of Presidents been uniform in this regard, but that it has been sustained whenever brought into controversy by the advice of the respective Altorney-Generals.

About twenty pages are devoted to quotations from the opinions of Attorney-Generals Mason, Cushing, Rates. Evarts and others in support of this position. In referring to the Tenure of Office act the Attorne General quotes freely from a former opinion of Mr Evarts and concludes that the act in question does not assume to trench upon the power of the President, and seems even to recognize the construction which all Presidents have placed upon that power.

In conclusion Mr. Devens says:

In direct answer to your inquiry, I am of opinion that the vacancy in the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia, having occurred during the session of the Senate, and the Senate having adjourned without acting upon the nomination sent to it, the President may new appoint the newlines or any other person to fill the vacancy by a temporary commission, to expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; and that the condition of the office is not affected by any provision of the Tenure of Office act, and will not be until the end of the next session of the Senate without confirmation of a nominec. In conclusion Mr. Devens says:

# A CABINET MEETING.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGES UPON AMERICAN VESSELS BY SPANISH MEN-OF-WAR-THE COLLECTORSHIP OF PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- At the cabinet meeting to-day, discussion arose regarding the recent firing into the American schooners off the Cuban coast. The information received at the Department of State from the Spanish Government is that there is no such Span ish vessel as the " Nuncio," and the authorities of that Government are inclined to the impression that the

Government are inclined to the impression that the vessel which overhauled the American schooners was run by pirates.

Some time was devoted to considering the different candidates for the position of District Attorney at 8°. Lone, but no conclusion was reached as to who would be appointed.

Ex-Governor Hartranft not having yet accepted the Collectorship of Pulladelphia, that subject was discussed at some length. It was thought, however, that he would be heard from on the subject within a day or two.

#### FEDERAL OFFICERS ARRESTED. DEPUTY INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS ARRESTED UNDER STATE PROCESS IN GEORGIA.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATOIL] WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum received a telegram last night announcing the arrest under State process of several of the deputy collectors who were engaged in the Red Oak affair in Campbell County, Georgia, in which one of the party was shot and killed by the revenue officers, who allege that the firing on their part was in self defence. General Raum, after conferring with Attorney-General Devens, telegraphed the Assistant District-Attorney to appear in behalf of the revenue officers, who are under arrest, and to take out writs of habeas corpus with a view to transferring the cases to the United States

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, July 6 .- The following apotniments were made by the President to-day : The Hon. J. S. Bigbee, United States District-Attorney for the State of Georgis, vice H. P. Farrow. Roland B. Kinné, of Milesburg, Centre County, Penn., to be Register of the Land Office at Yokimas, Washing to be Register vital to the Surveyor of Customs at Portsmonth, Ohio.

Andrew J. Dumont, to be Naval Officer at New-Orleans, La., vice James Lewis, suspended.

J. Mason Rice, to be Collector of Custom at St. Marys, Ga., vice Thomas M. Blodgett, suspended.

William A. Stone, United Sta'es District-Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Charles C. Waters, United States District-Attorney for the District of Arkansas. (A reappointment.) Attorney-General Devens, to whom was referred the selection of a District-Attorney for St. Lonis. Mo., has virtually decided to recommend the reappointment of the present incumbent.

# WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6, 1880. The President to-day signed the commissions of David M. Key, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge of the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee; and of Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, to be Posimaster-General. Judge Key will not assume his new duties un-til Mr. Maynard arrives.

Maleom Seaton was to-day appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, to succeed F. A. Seeley who assumes the position of Examiner of Trademarks. The Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service received several telegrams to-day from various parts of he country, all attesting the satisfactory operation of the new fast unail service, which at every point heard from was on schedule time.

It has been decided that the small tract of land known as "Willow Grove" at the head of the Gaudaloupe Rive must be included in the official survey of the Public Lands. This tract is owned by the Old Fellows' Sav-ings Bank of San Francisco, and has been improved at considerable expense by that corporation, which holds its title under the Pueblo grant.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW-YORK.

A number of casualties attending the celebration of the Fourth in Newark were reported yesterday. John Conway, a colored lad, was shot in the leg by the premature discharge of a pistol. Thomas George, eight years old, and Thomas Regan, fourteen years old, were badly injured by the explosion of a small cannon. William Davis and Charles Woodward had their hands shattered by the explosion of pistols. James Rhodes shot himself in the head with a pistol. William Westbourne was very badly burned by the explosion of a pound of powder, into which he dropped a lighted firecracker. Charles Bergen, a boy, had his hand so badly injured by the discharge of a cannon that it was found necessary to amputate it.

Rosa Mowbray, seven years of age, of No. 354 Monmouth-st., Jersey City, was shot in the face Monday night by the accidental discharge of a pis-

Paul Zimmerman, of No. 104 Clinton-st., Hoboken, was shot in the thigh Monday night by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a

William Hoffman, of Seaview-ave., Greenville, N. J., was badly injured Monday afternoon by the explosion of a powder flask.

There was no special celebration of the Fourth in Staten Island Monday. At sunrise a salute was fired from Fort Wadsworth, and the day was ushered in by a general firing of guns all over the island. There were a great many visitors, the Staten Island boats and trains being crowded throughout the day. All the picnic parks and gardens were well patronized, and the police were kept busy in preserving the peace. The Young Men's St. James Rifle Corps went into camp on the old Richmond Club grounds at New-Dorp on the old Richmold Guib grounds at New-Dorp on Saturday and remained until yesterday, when they had their ride practice. The sharpshooters of Con-cord had their third annual pigeon match. A large army of amateur fishermen, most of whom were from New-York, spent the day at Prince's Bay and returned home in the eyening, having met with un-expected luck.

pected luck. The travel on the Long Island Railroad during the past three days has been the heaviest ever known its history. The trains have been run with regularity, taxing the rolling-stock of the company

At Northport the dedication of the soldiers' monument drew together a large attendance from all parts of the surrounding country. The exercises consisted of prayer by the Kev. J. M. Oakley, music obsisted of prayer of the horse band, and an oration by the Huntington brass band, and an oration by thomas W. Conway, of Broadist. The monument is a graphic shaff sixteen feet in height. It cost \$81.500. It bears the following inscription: "Erected to the memory of our brave fellow-to-wingmen who ded finding for the preservation of our Union. The wounds of civil war deeply cut." The monument is erected in the main street leading to the harber, and directly in front of the Presbyterian Churen. As far as can be assertained there were nineteen residents of the town who lost their lives in the war, and whose names will be ent mon the slowe.

who lost their lives in the war, and whose names will be out upon the stone.

In Westchester County the celebration passed off quietly and was free from any serious accidents. All the favorite resorts were visited by many people. Residents of villages along the New-Haven. Harlem and Hudson River Railronds embraced the opportunity afforded by the holiday to visit Coney Island and Rockaway, while others from New-York visited Gien Island and Rye Beach in Westchester County. County.

# A HOLIDAY ADVENTURE.

A DAINTY REPAST AT FORT LER POLLOWED BY A GUMPSE OF THE FRENCH COMMUNE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I had made up my mind to spend the Fourth mietly at home. Returning from breakfast, I had onned a linen duster-my Summer morning gown -lighted a pipe of genuine French caporal, placed within reach a bundle of newspapers, and stretched myself on a sofa by the window so as to enjoy at the same time the pretty view of Stuyvesant Park. I had read myself to sleep, when two friends betsterously rushed into my room and unceremoniously cizing my legs compelled me to abandon my re umbent position. They had made up their minds that I should go with them to Fort Lee, and they conxed me in such a manner that for the peace of the house in which I rive I was obliged to dress once more and yield to their wish. I shall be bard on my readers. shall spare them a description of the toooften-described, many-hued and clamorous throngs of people who join every excursion boat sailing for that historic and picturesque point of the Hudson. I shall not refer to the scores of crying babes and bursting baskets which those people gen erally carry with them. I shall not even attempt to describe the honest joy that brightened their countenances. One could easily perceive that they had scarcely breathed for seven days in the thick, unhealthy atmosphere of factories and tenementhouses, and that, the holiday having come, they had all rushed out disposed to inhale as much of the fresh air of the woods as they possibly could. As I wondered how easily all these people could enjoy themselves, one of them, a baker by trade, replied : "Ah! my dear sir, bad you lived, as I have, for a whole week in a baking-room with a constant tem perature of 110 degrees, and swallowed as much flour, you would not be astonished that we enjoy so thoroughly breathing the pure air of the country. Beside this throng of workmen, there were on the boat a few ladies and gentlemen apparently belonging to the so-called upper classes. Among them two foreigners particularly attracted my attention.

They spoke French. The French language has always peculiarly tickled my ears. I not only listened to their conversation but also longed to join in it, The man was elegantly dressed and perfumed His bair was trimmed very short, a fact which contributed in no mean way to bring into bold relief a pair of ears and a coliar of extraordinary size. He was by no means an Adonis, but his gentlemanly manners and wit fully atoned for his uncomeliness. His partner was a woman apparently five and twenty, a very pretty, curly blonde, with as small a foot as I ever saw, squeezed into a still smaller low shoe after the Louis Quinze style. Her Summer dress had evidently come fresh from Paris. The rosy color or her arms was visible through the transparent texture of her tight-fitting sleeves. Her eyes were full of mischief. She smiled and laughed most

were full of mischief. She smiled and laughed most heartily at the jokes of her companion and frequently replied thereto by repartées equally comical, although they occasionally revealed that her education was not up to the standard of her escort.

Acquantance with Freuch people is easily picked up. Speak to them in their own language; praise Parls above all things in the universe, and the trick is done. I commenced by asking the gentlemen dufes. Fifteen minutes later our conversation was pretty well established and embraced a wide range of subjects. The pair had come on a pleasure trip to America. They were staying at one of the fashionable hotels of the city. They were, however, to start to-day for Niagara Falls and thence by the Lakes proceed to California. He was the Viscount of —, and the lady—I believe he said she was his wife.

by the Lakes proceed to California. He was the Viscount of —, and the lady—I believe he said she was his wife.

As we landed at the Park Hotel—a lovely place indeed—they declared that they were dreadfully hungry. They insisted that my friends and I should lunch with them. We accepted. When, after an exquisite lunch of soft-shell crabs, sprinkled with santerne, cold saparagus and reast ducklings with claret and champagne, the raspherries were served, the Viscount and I stood on intimate terms. I discovered that we had a number of common friends and acquaintances in the French metropolis. We had thrown all reserve aside. The champagne had probably something to do with the freedom with

which he spoke about his affairs. He took me into his confidence and told me that his wife (!) was a celebrity. She was the widow of a general of the Commune, in which she had played a prominent part. My amazement at the intelligence was plainly depicted on my countenance. My host, however, mistook it for incredulity. He took me aside, and opening a portrait case of Russian leather which he drew from the inside pocket of his coat, showed it to me exclaiming, "See whether I tell you stories!"

The photograph represented that woman who only a few moments previous had bewitched me by her beauty and good-natured humor, as standing on the top of a table, half undressed, with a Phrygian cap thrown on her head, a sword in her hand, and singing the Marseillaise amidst a number of Communist leaders. Mrs. General X— was no one else than the famous Blanche—, who, in one of the numerous orgies held by the Communists at the "Palais de la Prefecture," intered the famous phrase, Si le nomme Dieu cristait il faudrait le fasiller. The Vicount informed me of the fact with immense pride.

Comments are useless. I was so theroughly disgusted that, resorting to a pretext, I called my New-York friends and parted with my new acquaint-ances, saying that we would return in ten minutes. We took the next boat to New-York, and thus escaped being drenched in the rain which in theafternoon marred the pleasure of one hundred thousand pleasure-seekers. Henceforth my friends and I will be more careful how we pick up acquaintances on an excursion steamboat.

New-York, July 6, 1880.

New-York, July 6, 1880.

## CASUALTIES.

New-Haven, Conn., July 6 .- William Hildebrand, twenty years of age, was run over by a horse-car here last night, and killed ..... John Rohan, nine years of age, was shot in the abdomen by a boy of the same ago, and will probably die.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 6 .- While firing a salute at Fort Riuggoid yesterday a man had an arm blown off

and was fatally wounded. SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 6 .- The Fourth passed off

quietly. There were a few minor accidents and three small fires. The steamer R. D. Cazenove, with 100 Syracuse excursionists, was sunk in Cazenovia idnight of internal injuries.
GALVESTON, Texas, July 6.—Professor N. A. Quin was drowned in Galveston Bay yesterday.

### THE COURTS.

HEAVY LIABILITIES OF C. W. SCOFIELD. The schedule of Charles W. Scoffeld, the ron manufacturer, in the assigment which he recently de to George H. Creed, was filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge Larremore directed that a bond be filed in a penalty of \$20,000. The habili-ties are estimated at \$2,306,173 54, the nominal assets at \$2,730,260 66, the real assets at \$13,850.

The principal creditors are as follows: Brown Brothers & Co., \$675,000, on letters of credit and purchase of steel rails; Clark, Post & Martin, \$95,000, an advance made by them on account of purchase of steel rails, etc.; Diamond State Iron Company, \$6,625; Drexel, Morgan & Co., \$322,525, letters of credit; Howland & Aspinwall, \$11,050; Iron Cooperative Mercantile land & Aspinwall, \$11,050; Iron Cooperative Mercandle
Institute, \$4,000; Jarrett & Palmer, \$36,000; and George
W. Knid, \$135,000, on contracts to purchase bonds of
the Wassien and Jordan Valley Railroad first mortgage
bonds, Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad first mortgage
bonds, Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad bonds, etc.;
Morton, Bitss & Co., \$95,000, letters of credit; D. W.
Richards & Co., \$11,000, non-faillment of contract to
purchase iron; Ladiger & Go., Elemond, Va., \$35,000;
Walker & Brotners, Salt Lake City, \$5,000. The liabilities also laddide notes due to unknown persons that
were negotiated to raise money and which amount to
\$757.818. The assets, for the most part, consist of rairoad stock, size! rails, etc., mortgages on the Rivesside
Hotel and of Wassieh and Jordan Valley and Utah and
Pleasant Valley Railroad bonds.

## TROUBLED WITH A BAD PARTNER.

Charles Horn and William Johnson, of this city, went into partnership in the early part of last May, to carry on the hotel business at Rockaway Beach. They started a small botel and restaurant under the name of the Cosmopolitan Hotel and began active work. But business didn't succeed as they had anticipated, and the partners disagreed. Horn has begun a suit fo a dissolution of the parinership and a settlement under a dissolution of the parinership and a settlement under a receiver. He says that Johnson neglects his business, is frequently intoxicated, and by his conduct has given a bad name to the house. He overs that on one occasion a few weeks aso he and his wife returned from a day's trip to New-York to End, not only the detendant in a state of gross intoxication, but that he had made silt has servants on the pince drunk, and that the house was in a wretched condition. Justice Damohue has appointed william P. Denezler receiver of the partnership effects, and continued the hijunction restraining the defendant from disposing of them.

# CIVIL NOTES.

Justice Daniels yesterday signed the order in the case of Police Commissioner Smith, in accordance with his recent decision, declaring all the Mayor's proceedings for the removal of the Commissioner hull and void.

A suit for absolute divorce has been brought in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn by Amelia De Breto against her husband, Jonquin De Breto, on the ground

Judge Cooke, in the Supreme Court, has handed down unconfirmed the report of the referee, Thomas G. Swartwont, in the suit for divorce brought by James M. French against Mary E. French on the ground of adultery. These persons were married at Payetteville, Guondaga County, in 1863, and now live in Auburn. There was no defence in the case. Judge Cooke asks the perticent query in a note in the papers: "As the parties live in Auburn why is action brought in Kings County!" by James M. French against Mary E. French on the

Tom Lee is a Chinese special deputy-sheriff, and an "importer of Chinese goods," at No. 4 Most st. In assisting a police officer who was attempting to ar-Hee Sing, another Chinaman interested in the proc ings. Hee Sing was arrested and held in \$800 ball in a beginned court, and yesterday from Lee had him arrested in a civil sult begon in the Suprone Court for assaut and battery. Hee Sing fanced himself lazily with an immense Culpese fan walle he was walting in the Sher-iff soffice yesterday afternoon for his bondsman to come. He was shally admitted to \$1,000 past.

DECISIONS—JULY 6.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohne,—
In the matter of McCafferty.—Motion denied. In the matter of Arnold.—See memorandum. Stadler agt. Compbell.—Granted. Howell agt. Decker; Dixon agt. Heach and others.—Motion denied; see memorandum. In the matter of striker,—Denied. Morgan agt. Herrick.—Order granted. In the matter of Striker, In the matter of Striker; In the matter of Striker, In the matter of Wallace,—Denied. In the matter of Pouly.—Granted. Dissoway agt. Heyward.—Morion denied; see memorandum. Anderson agt. the Market National Eark.—Where are the pleadings! O'Neil agt. O'Neil.—Granted. Dry Doos savings Institution agt. Coryell.—Denied; see memorandum. In the matter of Coffey in the matter of Striker.—Denied. Wilmans agt. Aronson. Timan agt. Carlion.—Granted; see memorandum. Duryea agt. Botsford; Oppenheimer agt. Von Heils; Cleffin agt. Herfectt: Pohiski agt. Sulmom.—Orders granted. Ociell agt. Granten.—Denied. Jacobus agt. Manhattan College; Effont Instruce Company agt. Blown; Merson agt. Prickett; Barney agt. Harloe; Meyer, etc., agt. Weiseck; In the matter of Kidder; Sherwood agt. Tracy; Callio agt. Motions of the matter of Kidder; Sherwood agt. Tracy; Callio agt. Adrenders Butter agt. Same; Nichols agt. Neison.—Granted. Special Tarm—By Judge Donohue.—Woodbouse and another agt. Todd.—Indexment for plaintiff; see memorandum. Me. Ard le and another agt. Same; Nichols agt. Rely.—Judgment for defendant. Roberts agt. the New-York. Lake Eric, otc., Railroad Company.—Judgment for defendant; see memorandum.

Armetrong agt. Cummings.—Judgment for defendant. Roberts agt. the Reser Bussel Manuacatoging Company.—Judgment for defendant; see memorandum. Mermetrong agt. Cummings.—Judgment for defendant. Roberts agt. the Bussel Manuacatoging Company.—Judgment for defendant; see memorandum. Paine agt. Whietts and others—See memorandum. Lachmeyer agt. Lachemeyer; Kingon act. Wallace.—Findings aggied DECISIONS-JULY 6.

nard act. Bernardi Stuart agt. Sinart: Simmons and others act. Simmons and others; Mortle et al. agt. Martin et al.—Granted.

Common Pieas—Special Term—By Judge Larremore—Murray agt. Hefferan.—Appeal discussed with costs of appeal and costs of motion. Spleges agt. Grossman.—Monon granted dismissing complaint and vacating order of arrest with \$10 costs. In the matter of the assignment of Scofield.—Bond ordered in penalty of \$20,000. In the matter of Boos, etc.—Defaults noted and proceedings adjourned to first Monday of November. Nicholson act. Woffinger.—Motion denied with costs to abide the event. Stewart agt. Ludeweig.—Order entered. In the matter of Underhill.—Bond approved. Findley act. Cook.—Injunction granted. Cowell agt. Skinner.—Receiver authorized to transfer securities and order entered releasing the receiver and his bond. Turbull agt, Jacques.—Motion granted. Hopt agt. the Mayor, etc., Dencenson agt. Crans.—Motion granted. Hopt agt. the Mayor, etc., Dencenson agt. Crans.—Motion granted. Hopt agt. the Mayor, etc., Dencenson agt. Crans.—Motion granted. Hopt agt. the Sec Cliff Grove Association; Holmes agt. Gronerau.—Application granted.

Marine Court.—General Term.—By Chief-Justice Shea and Judge Sheridan.—Kampper et al. agt. Mittenburger.—Underment of affinance with costs, opinion filed.

Marine Court.—General Term.—By Chief-Justice Shea and Judge McAdan Section and filed. Midreon agt. Restructured agt. Carrington.—Motion for leave to trans execution granted. Haber agt. Haber agt. Schrever agt. Bantz.—Judgem.—Requests to find settled and filed. Midreon agt. Restructured agt. Carrington.—Motion for leave to trans execution granted. Haber agt. Restructured agt. Carrington.—Motion for leave to trans execution granted. Haber agt. Restructured agt. Carrington.—Motion for leave to trans execution granted. Haber agt. Restructured agt. Carrington.—By Judge McAdanced. Westing act. Strader.

By Judge Sheridan.—Dossy agt. Rust.—Case settled and dod. Damen aguar agt. Derenda.—Motion fee. conf. opinion. The J. L. M

#### -CALENDARS THIS DAY.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPERME COURT-CHARMES-Donobue, J.—Court obens at 10:30 a.m. Calendar called at 11 a.m.—Noa. 13, 32, 37, 38, 46, 58, 69, 99, 108, 120, 122, 125, 138, 144, 152, 153, 197, 159.

GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until July 29.

SPECIAL TERM—Donobus, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a.m.—Law and Fact.—Nos. 641, 584, 414, 705.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM—Outlis, C. J.—Court opens at 14 m. Calcudar called at 1 p. m.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—CHARMERS—LARTEMORS, J.—Court opens at 11 a.m.—Motions will be heard at 11 of oten.

GENERAL RESIDES—PART 1.—Smyth, R.—The People act. william Klabnady, Michael Manta, robbert; Joseph Wood, Robert Pleming, felonious assault and battery; Candid Cabelloro, rape; James Stewart, Michael Donnelly, George Wilson, John Ryan, Stank Rieman, James Boyle, Kate Brown, burglary; James H. Keating, Bernard Tally, grand larcemy; Thos.

Mahony, David Strand, William Kenny, lardeny from the per-son. May O'Caliaghau. Edward Riley, Thomas Murphy assault and battery.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The training-ship Minnesota arrived at Ponglikeepele, N. Y., on Saturday, and will return to New York on Wednesday, the 7th

The United States ship Tallapoosa arrived at Ports month, Va., from the North on Monday last. Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake has been detached from the Naval Hospital at New-York, and or-

dered to duty at the Navy Yard New-York. Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson has been letached from the Navy Yard at New-York, and ordered

to the Quinnebang, on the European Station. Assistant Surgeon J. M. Murray, having reported his eturn home from the European Station, has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwan, baving eported his return home from the Asia ie Station, has,

been placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director George Peck has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, Mare Island,

Assistant Paymasters J. D. Boyle and H. R. Sullivan have been ordered for instruction in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department.

Chief-Engineer Walter D. Smith has been ordered to special duty connected with the Yantic, at the Washington Navy Yard.

Commander Alfred T. Mohan has been detached from the Navid Academy, and ordered to duty in charge of the Navigation Department at the Navy Yard, New-York.

York.
Lieutenant-Commander Frank E. Chadwick has been detached from the Navy Yard, New-York, and o rdered to special duty on the Third Lighthouse District.

Medical Director J. W. Browne has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, and ordered to report for duty as president of the Naval Examining Board at Washington.

Cadet Midmipman W. S. Todd, having been detached from duty in the Asiatic squadron, has reported his return home, and been placed on waiting orders.

#### ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster United States Army, has been extended three months. First-Lieutenant Oscar Elting, 3d Cavalry, has been directed to accompany a detachment of recruits for the 1st Cavalry as far as Cheyenne, ment of recruits for the 1st Cavairy as far as Cheyenna, Wyoming Territory. The superintendent of the Recruiting Service has been ordered to forward fifty recruits under proper charge to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to the 8th Cavairy. First-Lieutenant C. H. Clark, Ordnanee Department, has been ordered to report in person to the commanding officer, National Armory, Springfield, Mass., for duty.

## BASE BALL AND CRICKET.

The Providence Club defeated the Cincinnati Club at Cincinnati, Saturday, by a score of 6 to 4.

The Albany and National Clubs met at Albany Saturday, but the darkness prevented them from completing

the game.

the game.

The Cleveland Cinb played with the Troy Cinb in Cleveland yesterday. The Troy Ciub wen by a score of 8 to 1.

At Cincinnati yesterday the Cincinnati Club defeated the Boston Club by a score of 5 to 2.

The Buffalo Club by a score of 5 to 2.

The Buffalo Club defeated the Worcester Cinb at Buffalo, yesterday, by a score of 7 to B. The Buffalo Club made three errors and seven base hits, and the Worcesters made six errors and seven base hits.

The cricket match between the Baltimore and 8t. George Clubs at Hoboken, yesterday, was called at 6 p. m., the Baltimore Club desiring to leave for home. At that hour the score stood as follows: Baltimore, 14d runs; St. George, 44 runs.

The game of cricket between the Manhattan eleven, of New-York, and the Merion team at Pafladelphia Saturdsy, resulted as follows: Manhattan, 117 runs; Merion, 328 runs. The game between the Baltimore and Genmantown Clubs, resulted as follows: Baltimore, 175 runs; Germantown, 177 runs.

A game of base ball was played at Chicago Monday between the Chicago and Providence Clubs, witch resulted in favor of the Chicago Club by a score of 3 to 2.

A closely contested game was played at Buffalo on Monday between the Buffalo and Worcester Clubs, Buf-

of 3 to 2.

A closely contested game was played at Buffalo on Monday between the Buffalo and Worcester Clubs, Buffalo making 5 bits, 1 error and 1 run; Worcester making 5 bits, 5 errors and no rubs.

The Albany Club has been disbanded.

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POR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Only Transationale Line and r the AMERICAN PLACE
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thient.

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TUESDAY, Aug. 17. 3 p. m.
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TUESDAY, Aug. 18. 8 p. m.
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GELLER!—July 15 (CIMBRIA.—July 23
Haires of passage o Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, or any Railroad Station in the southern part of England,
Flist Cabin, \$100. Second Cabin, \$50 Steerage, currougf
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Bitt 1.A.N. N. C. Capt. Perry. Saturday, July 10, 7 a. m. ADRIATAL Clapt. Jenniurs. Thurcay, July 15, 11 a. m. ADRIATAL Clapt. Jenniurs. Thurcay, July 15, 11 a. m. ADRIATAL Clapt. Jenniurs. Thurcay, July 24, 7 a. m. BALTIC. Capc. Pursell. Thurstay, July 29, 11 a. m. FROM THE WHITE STAR DOCK, FOOT OF WEST 10.TH.ST.

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